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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1870. NO. 115.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

There is said to be rioting among the railroad strikers at Jersey City, instigated by the rum dealers of the Seventh ward of that city, inhabited almost exclusively by Erie operatives and proprietors of rum shops. Of course they lose their custom if their places are supplied by Workers. The Jersey City Common Council has petitioned the Erie Company to reinstate the strikers.

Early yesterday morning James L. Long, a well known stock drover, was thrown from a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, near Aurora, Illinois, and ran over it, breaking it to pieces. At the time of the accident he was standing between the cars and stirring up cattle. He was badly mangled in small fragments on the road for a distance of over half a mile.

Leo Railky, the Russian who was shot by Daniel Biddle in Bleecker street, New York, has entirely recovered and left the hospital. He is about to marry a lady in the mysterious body, who turns out to be a Miss Coy Kendal, of Middletown, New Jersey.

Fifteen new cases of small-pox were reported at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, New York, on Tuesday, principally in the densely populated portions of the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. No deaths have been reported from the disease since Sunday.

Owing to the illness of Judge Barnard, the suit of the Erie Railway against Commodore Vanderbilt, which was set down for trial Tuesday, was postponed. This suit is to recover $5,000,000, alleged to have been paid the Commodore on the settlement of litigation two years ago. The case was finally set down for the first Monday in March.

The Postmaster General has now completed all arrangements connected with the carrying of foreign mails. Contracts have been made with all the new lines engaged for two years' service.

Sixty workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard on Tuesday, and one hundred on Monday, in pursuance of recent orders to the commandant, Admiral Golden, directing a reduction of the numerical force as soon as practicable with the interests of the public service.

The prize fighter, Jim Elliott, while under the influence of liquor, assaulted an unoffending negro Tuesday night, in New York, seriously injuring him. The negro then felled Elliott to the ground with a heavy piece of iron. Elliott was arrested.

A proposition is now under consideration by the House Committee on Railways and Canals in Congress, looking to the purchase and ownership of the Erie Canal, on condition of assuming its debt. The object is to secure free navigation between the East and West, which is claimed by Buffalo owners of ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Under the laws of New York he cannot be relieved of bonds so long as there is any indebtedness of the canal. The subject has been submitted to prominent members of the New York Legislature, asking if they will assent to such an arrangement if Congress should pass a measure to carry out these objects.

Miss Hattie L. Butterfield, teacher of the Kinzie school, Chicago, who was arrested about a week since for disorderly conduct in punishing a scholar, had her examination yesterday, and was discharged.

E. S. Phillips obtained a verdict yesterday of $20,000 against the Illinois Central Railroad for personal injuries, sustained by the explosion of a locomotive belonging to the company, in the Central depot in Chicago, in December, 1867.

Henry W. Blodgett, the newly appointed Judge of the United States District Court, was sworn in at Chicago yesterday, and took his seat on the bench.

A Baltimore telegram of the 25th says: "It is now fully understood that the Maryland Legislature will require the prompt payment of the two hundred thousand dollars capitation tax which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owes the State, on the penalty of losing its charter. The measure will be acted on by the Legislature to-morrow. City Council last night elected Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad favorable to the re-election of John W. Garrett as President."

Charles Rogers, a watchman at the Little Miami Railroad, in Cincinnati, was struck by an engine yesterday morning while sitting on the track on a lantern. He was dragged and drawn up on the cowcatcher, and escaped with a broken leg. He said he did not hear or see the train approaching.

Yesterday afternoon a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad ran over and killed a man walking on the track, two miles from Nashville. He was a stranger from East Tennessee.

The Trial of a Chinaman, A. H. Chow, who murdered John P. Ratzer on January 15th, was found yesterday morning hanging on the celebrated hangman's tree, near Tolonga, in the county of Marin, dead, guarded on the back by what was his crime, and the words "Beware! the evil shall find thee."

The American Press Association, in which twenty-five newspapers of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati were represented, was organized in New York yesterday. John Russell Young was elected President of the Association and John Hasson will be appointed Superintendent.

Circulars were clandestinely issued in Chicago Tuesday night, calling a meeting bt the Tremont House for the purpose of forming a Vigilance Committee. The popular indignation is very justly aroused against the numerous gangs of scoundrels who now infest Chicago.

Witnesses and documentary evidence will be shortly sent to Canada, to be used against R. B. Caldwell, the drawback conspirator, who was peremptorily arrested and is now awaiting extradition.

PEABODY.

Arrival of the Funeral Fleet at Portland.

The Voyage from England to America—The Naval Ceremonies.

PORTLAND, January 26.—On the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet, Capt. Macomb, of the Plymouth, came immediately on shore and proceeded to the Falmouth House, where an interview was held with Admiral Farragut, a committee of one hundred Peabody and representatives of the State of Maine and city of Portland.

In giving an account of the voyage from England to America, Capt. Macomb be described as a very pleasant one, Capt. Macomb made the following statement: After leaving Spithead the two vessels sailed in company until the town of Ashant, in France, had been passed, when a gale of wind and rain struck them, during which they lost sight of each other. The Plymouth, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to find the Monarch by making a traverse course, sailed directly to the place of rendezvous previously agreed upon, the island of Madeira, and after going to Madeira the Plymouth made very fast time, sailing about fourteen knots an hour, and anchored in the harbor of Funchal two or three days before the Monarch arrived. The latter vessel was a stormy south-west wind arose, and the vessel was in danger of being driven on shore, so it was found necessary to slip the cable. In standing to seaward to run into a safer position, the Monarch was discovered at anchor off the town of Santa Cruz, on the other side of the island. Both vessels were then got under way, and sailed with strong and favorable northerly winds for Bermuda. The Monarch sailed quite slowly in comparison with the Plymouth, her screw being little used in order to save coal. Under these circumstances the Plymouth proceeded to Bermuda and left the Monarch to Bermuda, where she remained nine hours, taking fresh provisions and water, dispatches as were awaiting the fleet. She afterwards joined the Monarch, and both vessels should pass a measure to carry out these objects.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The "Record" Swindle Adopted in the Senate.

Bergner Defeats the People by Coalition with the Democracy—His Lease on the Treasury Hall Secured—Bill Relative to Control of State Finances Reported Favorably—Bills Introduced and Reported Upon—The State Treasury Investigation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, January 26, 1870.
SENATE.

Bills Reported.

The bill allowing criminals to be witnesses was reported negatively.

The bill relating to State Treasurer and creating a Board of Control was reported favorably.

Veto Sustained.

The Governor's veto of the bill increasing the fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill, in pursuance to his objections to special legislation, was received and sustained unanimously.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham—Providing three additional notaries public for Allegheny.

Mr. White—Instructing our Congressmen to vote against the fracking privilege.

Also, authorizing the publication of departmental reports.

Mr. Heward—Supplement relating to mercantile Appraisers of Allegheny county, restricting two from one party.

Also, supplement relative to quo warranto and another for the Auditor General.

Also, supplement relative to the emoluments Clerk of Allegheny, requiring him to make two lists of all fees, one for the County Treasurer and another for the Auditor General.

Also, supplement to school laws of Pittsburgh, which requires the school funds deposited to draw interest on the daily balances.

Bergner Triumphs Over Taxpayers.

Mr. Billingfelt called up his joint resolution for the publication of the Clerk's journal daily.

Mr. White moved a postponement. Carried.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findley, Fulton, Graham, Grier, Hall, Herron, Hester, Osterhout, Furman, Randall, Robison, Turner, Wallace, White—22. Nays: Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooks, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry, Mumma, Rutan, Wartel, Watt, Stinson—11.

Mr. Lowry moved to postpone indefinitely consideration of the vote yesterday indefinitely postponing the report of the Committee on the Legislative Record to Bergner. This provoked a somewhat excited discussion. Messrs. Brown, Hall, Lowry, Osterhout and Davis spoke for reconsideration and a reversal of the action, and under the proposition imposed by the committee, as the most economical measure.

Mr. Billingfelt asserted that the matter had been set up since yesterday. The publication of both the *Record* and journal was a needless duplicating unnecessarily, the law requiring the latter publication, and any attempt at defense on his part. Thus far no charges of bribery or corruption against the Judge have been sustained, and was glad of it. He wished to God they could get rid of him, even by a large pecuniary pension. (Laughter.) He had never been a barnacle upon the Treasury. The old matter rested on technicalities, and the question was disposed of. He observed a prominent officer holder intimidated by the action of the Senate, and hoped he would go back to his office. He asked the Committee if they had ever heard of a Legislative officer for the *Record*, &c.

Mr. McIntyre answered no.

The motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. Howard wanted to incorporate in the contract a provision that the *Record* should not exceed an average of thirty pages per week. The Speaker decided it out of order.

Mr. Howard moved to postpone indefinitely. Carried.

Yeas—Allen, Beck, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Dennis, Duncan, Fulton, Graham, Herron, McIntire, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterlund, Randall, Robison, Watt, White —20.

Nays—Billingfelt, Brooks, Brodhead, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry, Furman, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Wartel, Stinson—13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White offered a resolution ordering journals for the desks of members daily. Laid over.

Bill Passed.

The bill making it a penal offense to issue fire or lightning insurance policies except under authority of chartered corporations of Pennsylvania or other States, was passed.

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Mr. Kerr—Supplement for Ewalt street bridge.

Also, authorizing Pittsburgh authorities to issue bonds in St. Mary's Cemetery, &c.

Mr. Bunn—Authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to officers of the late war.

Mr. Price—Providing for deficit in Soldiers' Orphans' Department.

Mr. Hemphill—Authorizing Monongahela borough to levy an additional tax.

Also, supplement relative to Mercantile Appraisers in Allegheny county.

Reported Favorably.

The Committee on the Immorality reported favorably a general bill, authorizing Courts of Quarter Sessions, on petition of one-fourth of the voters in any district, to order an election for or against the sale of intoxicating liquors in said district.

The bill preventing and punishing obscene advertisements was also reported favorably.

The Postage Account.

The bill from the Senate allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, was passed.

State Treasury Investigation.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night to investigate the affairs or the State Treasurer, the purpose being to put Mr. Mackey under oath. The dispute arose as to whether the evidence should be public or private, amid which it adjourned until to-morrow.

The "Legislative Record"—The Ring's Assaults on Senator Lowry—A "Fat Take."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1870.

Thus far the legislative sessions have not been all sunshine, as the readers of your telegraphic reports will readily see. The gallant fifteen Republicans who refused to go into the caucus which had been "run" by the Treasury ring, are the special targets for the malice of the disappointed plunderers and their respective champions in either house. The persistency exhibited by the Treasury in squandering thousands of dollars for the printing of the "buncombe" speeches of members is strenuously resisted by those who represent the interests of retrenchment and reform, and with the latter fight the feeble-numbered fifteen are identified. Of course they are the objects of the vituperation of the Harrisburg Telegraph, which is owned by George Bergner, but edited by an employee of Simon Cameron, late of your city. The *Telegraph* and those who have been very severe on Senator Lowry, an old and semi-paralyzed man, for base economy in the matter of burning the people's money has angered them beyond bounds, and, since the fifteen have made Lowry, of your county, insinuated that Mr. Lowry kept his private secretary busy at the expense of the people, while in fact Lowry answered by asserting that he had never brought a soul or even a letter from home to the Legislature.

An organized effort is being made to drive Mr. Lowry out of the Senate, or to worry him to his death, if he only calls the way to get rid of him. Mr. Mumma, a new member from Lancaster, representing a district famed in the attack on Mr. Lowry, under pretense of defending his fellow-citizens, has been selected as the one who was directed so to do by Bergner, who haunts the capitol night and day in the hope of making converts to his pet *Record* scheme. Senator Lowry has had no friends in the present Legislature but he is the peer of his maligners.

I wish to call the attention of the honest Republicans of the West to the conduct of their representatives. Some of them will frequently wander on the *Record* business. Senator White's course, I learn, has lost him many friends in his district, and if he ever has any chance for nomination for Governor he has none now. A young member of your delegation is represented to be in favor of the *Record*, on the ground that he likes to see his speeches in print. I suppose. The majority of your delegation, however, are disposed to act up to their pledges to the party that placed them here.

As to the *Record* contract, a careful and very liberal estimate made by Mr. Bergner in the fall of his publishing business shows that in the ordinary course of events there would not be more than one hundred per cent. profit. Out of this, of course there, are "divies" to be paid.

REFRESHMENT.

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Probable Fatal Shooting Affray between a Hotel Keeper and a Locomotive Fireman.

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THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of Factors at Columbia, Pa.—Congress Asked to Increase the Duty on Foreign Iron, and Impose a Direct Tax.

COLUMBIA, Pa., January 26.—At a meeting of iron men to-day, a resolution was adopted requesting Congress to raise the present duties one dollar per ton on pig iron, three dollars on bar iron, bolts and nails, and the description of manufactured iron, and that a direct tax be imposed of one dollar per ton on all pig iron, and a tax of four cents per lb. on all raw or Muscovado sugar, two cents per lb. on clarified sugar, three cents per lb. The same Committee have agreed to reduce the duty on opium from $2 50 to $1 00 per lb., and morphine in proportion.

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To-day sent to Senator Sherman a draft of a bill providing for reimbursing the United States for money disbursed on account of interest falling due on bonds held in trust by the States, which failed to pay interest on their securities as it became due, and for returning and applying so much of the moneys due from the United States as may be necessary to satisfy the principal and interest on such bonds due and unpaid. Mr. Sherman introduced the bill to-day.

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The House Committee on Elections will make no objection to Mr. Porter, but will hold the credentials of Sagar, Booker and McKenzie for further consideration. The other members elect from Virginia will await the return of the bill with the President's signature to be sworn in.

WASHINGTON.

Extravagant Department Estimates.

Gen. Butler's Defense of the Administration—Mr. Dawes's Brief Reply—The Case of Judge Richard Busteed—Withdrawal of the Osage Treaty Recommended—St. Thomas and San Domingo Treaties—The Reduction of the Army—Mr. Corbin Sent for by the Banking Committee—The Franking Privilege—The League Island Bill Tabled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1870.

General Butler, in his role as defender of the Administration, had the floor in the House to-day for about an hour and three-quarters, and delivered his much talked-of speech in reply to Mr. Dawes. He read from printed slips and manuscript, except about ten minutes at the close, and the speech was not as effective therefore as it would have been if delivered without notes. The House gave it a very attentive hearing, however, as the subject is one of interest to all the members. General Butler reviewed the estimates of each department and the drift of his defense seems to be that Mr. Dawes didn't give credit for various errors and balances. The fact about the matter is that there has been considerable revision of the figures originally furnished, certain errors have been worked out, and the Departments discover that they do not need so much money as the bill calls for. Gen. Butler couldn't close without doing what everybody else has done in speaking on this subject, questioning Mr. Dawes's motives, and trying to raise a personal issue. Mr. Dawes may have made some mistake in his figures, though it will be well to wait and see what he has to say in his defense to-morrow, but there is no man in public life here less governed by party that will not allow any one to drag him into personalities in this discussion. What he has to say on that head, he said in his ten minutes response this morning, and his record of fourteen years of fourteen years service is before his constituents and the country, and he has no intention of asking the House to listen to any vindication of it. His manner and tone of reply was very impressive, and held every body to the closest attention. The matter comes up again to-morrow, when he has the floor for such defense or explanation as the main question as he chooses to present.

The Case of Judge Busteed.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day received a letter from Judge Busteed thanking them for the opportunity to reply to the charges and arguments made against him. In regard to the personal abuse in the argument he says it is beneath him to notice it, and refers to notice it. As to what is claimed as fact in the argument, he has no desire to be heard, as the Committee will be sure to discover whether they are true or false. Impeachment is proper, not, and if the things charged are true, he ought to be impeached. He is perfectly willing to leave the whole investigation with the committee, and will make no defense on his part. Thus far no charges of bribery or corruption against the Judge have been sustained, and was glad of it. He would be sorry they could get rid of him, even by a large pecuniary pension. (Laughter.) He had never been a barnacle upon the Treasury. The old matter rested on technicalities, and the question was disposed of. He observed a prominent officeholder intimidated by the action of the Senate, and hoped he would go back to his office. He asked the Committee if they had ever heard of a Legislative officer for the *Record*, &c.

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CONGRESS.

Another Proposition for Free Banking.

The Currency Bill Further Discussed—An Investigation of the Avondale Disaster Ordered by the House—The League Island Bill Laid on the Shelf—Jones, the Kentucky Repudiator, Again Snubbed—Mr. Butler Replies to Dawes's Speech on the Increase of Estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1870.
SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN presented the credentials of his colleague, James B. Howell, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes. Mr. Howell took the oath.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, asking for the removal of the capital of the United States to the Territory north Missouri river.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition of 3,200 citizens of New York and other States for an amendment to the National Constitution extending suffrage to females. Also, a petition of Thomas A. Hendricks and other members of the Indiana bar for an increase of salaries of Judges of the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House invalid pension appropriation bill, with an amendment striking out the clause covering the navy pension fund into the Treasury.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill supplementary to the National Currency act, which it authorizes free banking under that act, and under the provisions of the bill any banking association shall be organized with a capital of less than $50,000, nor in any place where exceed forty-five per cent. of the capital actually paid in. Banks now having a greater circulation than is provided by the act, in addition to issuing or reissuing any notes received by them from the Comptroller of the Currency until the amount of circulating notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000, whenever any bank, for the purpose of reducing its circulation, shall surrender its notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, it shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer an appropriation of United States legal tender notes in circulation is reduced to $300,000,000 or less than that amount, and thereupon the notes deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by the banks so reducing their circulation shall consist of United States legal tender notes. Provided, that the circulation shall be reduced below $300,000,000, and is above $100,000,000, not less than one-half the securities deposited shall consist of United States legal tender notes, and the remainder of the deposits of the other half of notes or bonds, and the whole amount of the bonds deposited to secure circulation or notes; when the amount of legal tenders deposited with the Treasurer of the United States shall exceed $300,000,000, and is above $100,000,000, not less than one-half the securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States shall consist of United States legal tender notes. Provided, that when the circulation is reduced below $300,000,000, and is above $100,000,000, not less than one-half the securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 27, 1870.

We feel authorized to state, which we do unhesitatingly, that Senator Howard's bill transferring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the business of granting licenses in Allegheny is very generally approved by the people of the county. The proposed bill creating a Solicitor to the Commissioners is almost universally condemned as a device greatly aggravating present evils. It is to be hoped that Senator Howard will urge on his bill as rapidly as possible.

They begin to talk in New York now of a "plethora" in the money market, and about the anxiety which is troubling people as to what they will do with their money. So we hear of short loans by the banks, free of interest, and of men looking around for means to keep up rates. Certainly this would be hopeful, if it did not argue dullness rather than activity in ordinary business pursuits. That it may prove the forerunner of permanent improvement let us fondly hope.

Mr. Dawes, it is said, will, at an early day, speak again on the subject of public expenditures the next fiscal year. We are not prepared to say how far, in every respect, were his criticisms on departmental estimates just, but we feel certain that his demand for vigorous economy in every branch of the Government, and a rigid denial by Congress of every dollar asked for not absolutely necessary to preserve the public faith and administer the Government, has the approbation of the country. If the gentleman from Massachusetts is erring, it is in a good direction.

The action of the Senate reviving the Bergner *Record* job disappoints the expectation concerning that body in the interest of retrenchment and reform. Not only is the price unreasonable, but the expenditure will be worse than useless. The job carries with it the continuance of the paster and folder nuisance, and the scheme is simply a device to draw tens of thousands of dollars of the treasury for the benefit of political loafers. Of the House we shall expect better things. There the job should and we trust will be stopped. If the professions of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform are to be belied thus early in the session, there is little reason to expect that the demands of the people will influence their representatives from this time to the close. Let the House do its duty promptly and firmly.

Bergner's *Record* is a pool in which Republicans and Democrats participate. It is well understood that there is always money enough in it to divide liberally with the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and this accounts for the support which Democrats give to the swindle. As they share in the profits only, while the Republicans shoulder the responsibility, the thing goes smoothly with them. It is one of the amazing things of our day that Republican Senators will soil themselves with the job, and still fancy that they can maintain a fair standing with their constituents and the people at large. The *Record* is one of the foul things around the capitol which stink in the nostrils of tax-payers. Gloss over the transaction as smoothly as the participants in it may, only one inference will attach to the action which again fastens the unnecessary expenditure upon the Treasury. It is a job in the most offensive sense, and in jobbers it finds its support. To the House the people look to put it down summarily and decidedly.

In selecting articles for free importation, or if not absolutely free, on which to impose only light duties, there would seem to be nothing clearer than that articles of universal consumption among us, which we do not produce, and which, therefore, do not come in competition with our own industry and capital, should be selected; furthermore, that those articles which we can and do produce at home, and in which our industry and capital are embarked, should have all the protection from foreign competition which can be obtained under our tariff laws. Now, tea, coffee, sugar and kindred articles, are articles of universal consumption by our people, enter into the expense of their living, and go to make up the cost of whatever we produce. The countries whence proceeds the free trade influence, which just now is so active in this country, it will be observed, like ourselves, are little interested in the production of these leading articles of commerce and consumption. On the contrary, those countries are deeply interested in the production of other articles classified under the head of minerals—articles, it will be observed, which come directly in competition with the labor and capital of this country—which the "tariff reformers" propose to let in by paying nominal duties. Now in this connection it is interesting to note the fact, that Mr. Wells, whose ideas of political economy appear to be wonderfully appreciated by the foreign producers of articles in which the United States are deeply interested, proposes to raise from ten $10,000,000, from coffee and substitutes for it $12,000,000, from sugar $33,000,000, molasses and melada $5,000,000, and spices $2,000,000, and from chocolate and cocoa $100,000, making a total of $62,000,000, out of the food of the American people, for the benefit of European productions, whose introduction, as Mr. Wells proposes, would be fatal to our leading interests. The mind is inevitably drawn to the extraordinary fact that here is a tariff proposed that will tax roundly those articles which we do not produce and which we need, and which taxes lightly those articles which we do produce, but which European countries—England especially—are striving to crowd upon us, to the prostration of our labor and capital. If men, seeing that Mr. Wells is so anti-American in his plan, impute to him extraordinary motives not altogether creditable, certainly he must admit that there is some ground for it.

Quotation, especially poetical quotation, undoubtedly sometimes answers a useful purpose both in conversation and in formal discourse. As the great Lexicographer said in reply to Wilkes's condemnation of the practice, "it is a good thing; there is a community of mind in it. Classical quotation is the *passe* of literary men all over the world." Though a hundred years ago it was much more a habit than it is at present to employ ancient, and particularly Latin, wit in this manner, yet even now very distinguished English speakers occasionally seek to give point to an illustration, or rotundity to a sentence by introducing a line from a Roman poet, or a pithy saying from Tacitus. The *Quarterly Review*, a few years since, issued the dictum that Horace was the only Latin author who might be so used without incurring the charge of pedantry, and so exceedingly practical and downright a debater as Mr. Lowe has often quoted that poet in his speeches. But whoever closely examines the passages in which the really eminent English debaters use Latin quotations, will discover that their purpose is less obviously ornamental than they appeared as formerly employed. They will be found to intensify or add to the meaning of the passage. And, upon the whole, Latin quotation has for the most part gone out of fashion among English speakers. The last classical quotation in the House of Commons which we have heard of as being remarkable, even admirable for aptness, was Mr. Disraeli's application of a couplet of Claudian, in his remarks on the death of Wellington. It was soon discovered that he had borrowed his knowledge from M. Thiers, and admiration passed over into laughter. In the speeches of American politicians Latin quotation was much in vogue in the early days of the Republic, while the great English models continued to be studied and imitated. Perhaps to meet with many original and happy applications of classical passages in an American political discourse, we should have to go back a good many years. Mr. Clay was ignorant of Latin and Greek, we believe; Mr. Calhoun disdained all rhetorical decoration. Mr. Webster was fond of classical quotations, especially from Cicero, and was sometimes fortunate in his use of them. His application of Ovid's description of the nymphs to the sisterhood of States in the Union, was much admired. Mr. Sumner is so fond of literary allusion and ornamentation that he abuses rather than uses his abundant knowledge—reminding some people of Parson Adams and Baron Bradwardine in the Antiquary. Now and then, however, he is very happy in this way.

A CHINESE COLLEGE.

In the settlement of American claims for indemnity for losses inflicted by pirates, the Chinese Government, it appears, have paid us four hundred thousand dollars more than were required to cover actual damages. This money the Celestials cannot take back. Why they are unable to do so, one can easily conjecture. As it is a maxim of the English constitution that the king or queen can do no wrong, so it is a principle of the Chinese constitution that the supreme powers can make no mistake. To admit that they had paid out more money than was due, would be embarrassing and fatal to any pretense of unerring administration. Then, in the absence of a provision handed down from ancient times for the application of funds thus accidentally falling in, what could be done with the money? It would certainly never find its way to the imperial exchequer, but melt away in the hands of the mandarin officials.

Whether this view of the subject be well founded or not, our Government has the control of this considerable sum of Chinese money, and there has been some deliberation as to the just and most judicious mode of turning it to account. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has, at length, devised a plan for its disposal, which strikes us as being creditable both to their good sense and their philanthropy. They propose to use the money in establishing "an international college at some Chinese port, where Americans can go to learn the language, laws and customs of China, and where the Chinese can attend too, and receive an American education."

The committee very justly say that, as the money really belongs to the Chinese, it ought to be so employed as to benefit them. This reason for the plan will, of course, strike benevolent Americans with much force. The plan is obviously just and kind, and we doubt not that, in the long run, in this instance as in many others, a plan just and kind will also be found to be advantageous and profitable. Its benevolent aspect will meet with recognition and approval on the side of the Chinese, and will thus exert an influence in our favor. And besides, the necessity of some institution in which regular instruction and training for intercourse with China can be thoroughly and systematically acquired, must become more obvious every day. The East India Company long ago established colleges in England where young men could be prepared for service in the East, and when the company was abolished, professorships of eastern tongues were founded in the old universities. Through the action of the French government in founding the requisite institutions, it has long been possible in Paris to acquire the practical and familiar use of any of the chief Eastern languages. The French Sinologues are the best known in the world, though perhaps there are some as learned in St. Petersburg. We may add that Russia, in view of its oriental connections and ambitions, many years since made ample arrangements for imparting to a numerous class of young men the kind and degree of intelligence essential to profitable intercourse with China, as well as the other great nations in that part of the world. It may not be expedient for the American Government to follow these examples by founding Chinese professorships in this country, but surely such a college as the one now proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs seems adapted to supply a manifest and pressing want. We have already suffered loss from the sort of ignorance it will remove.

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is well known that the United States Government has been engaged for several years in removing obstructions from the Ohio river, under the authority and with the appropriations ordered by Congress. It is not perhaps quite so generally known that during the same period several Railroad companies, and especially the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have been engaged in putting obstructions into the same stream in the shape of numerous stone piers, by order of the same Congress that directs and authorizes the payment for the removal of obstructions much less dangerous than these "Congressional piers." The statements above made, although apparently incompatible, are both exactly true, and there seems to be no remedy at present, nor is it easy to say now what the remedy is to be. The United States Government may not be responsible for obstructions which are natural to the streams, or which accidentally fall or float into it, such as bars, wrecks, snags, logs, &c., but surely it is responsible for the effect of obstructions which the supreme power, as Congress is claimed to be, orders to be put into the river.

All our national legislation in connection with the Ohio river is declaratory of the fact that it is a public and national highway, and the surveys and improvements which have been made by the general government through several periods of years, from its head to its mouth, a distance of nine hundred and sixty-seven miles, conclusively prove that the United States claims and exercises some sort of jurisdiction over it. The States through which it flows, or which are bounded by it, have also claimed and exercised some sort of jurisdiction in connection with the Ohio river. As far down as the State lines between Pennsylvania and Ohio on the right, and Virginia on the left bank, Pennsylvania claims some rights and powers, because for that distance it lies wholly within her borders. Below that point the State of Virginia claims jurisdiction over the river all the way across to the low water line on the opposite or right bank, and below Virginia Kentucky claims similar jurisdiction as far as the State borders on the river; although of late years, at least, neither of these three States or the others along the Ohio have either surveyed or worked upon the river.

The first bridge undertaken to span this river was the Wheeling Suspension Bridge, which at the time, before the work was begun and during its progress, excited a great deal of interest, public discussion, litigation, and finally national investigation, which ended by an act of Congress declaring the structure to be a "post road," and therefore not to be molested by any authority inferior to the authority of Congress.

The States of Virginia and Ohio quietly acquiesced, and the bridge was completed, though with a single span, without piers in the river, the only span being over one thousand feet in length, and extending from the Virginia side to terra firma on Wheeling Island, leaving the Ohio, as a highway for the ordinary business of the river, unobstructed. The contest at the time was not in relation to the mere building of a bridge, or the placing of abutments on the shores; it was wholly with reference to the height at which it should be placed above the water, and the length of that portion of the bridge that must be of the maximum height. Had those who were interested in building that pioneer bridge over the Ohio, consented to elevate it above the highest steamboat pipes then in use on the river, there would have been no litigation, and no contest. The Government, however, of that day, was much more watchful and careful of this important national highway than they have been at any period since. At that time Congress ordered a thorough investigation, which was made under the direction of Chancellor Walworth, with Wm. J. McAlpine, of New York, as the consulting and examining engineer, their views being afterwards embodied and set forth in a very elaborate report, which was published. It was a compromise with the tall smoke pipes of the river steamers of that period—though the height fixed, about ninety-three feet above low water, still rendered movable pipes necessary in full stages of the water. The headway, at that height, was then required to be three hundred feet wide, leaving it optional with the Bridge Company to build the residue of the bridge on an inclination giving less headway at the west abutment, on the island. It was this length of three hundred feet that was inadvertently, or without properly considering the difference of circumstances, adopted in the law of 1862, applying to the Steubenville Bridge, a structure of entirely different character, where solid piers stand within 200 feet of each other, with other piers much closer together, a very different case from the Wheeling Bridge, which has no piers, and where the water way is a thousand feet wide.

When, after 1862, other bridges were proposed across the Ohio, and the river interests prayed for wider spans, at least for one of the spans at the main coal-fleet channel, the bridge companies or the railroad companies made the plea that they were impracticable. That idea, after full investigation before different committees in both houses of Congress, was proved to be erroneous, and they were compelled to acknowledge that it was merely a question of cost—a little additional cost in the first instance only, to build bridges with a 400 feet span, the width which the river interests were willing to accept.

Notwithstanding this important fact, and another, that it was obvious that a majority in both branches of Congress were disposed to extend the limit, as a matter of fair and reasonable compromise, to 400 feet, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company managed to exercise tactics, with which they are only too familiar, to prevent any action, in order that they might proceed under the act of 1862, in defiance of the interests and welfare of thousands of people all along the valley of the Ohio, to put in their two bridges, one at Bellaire and one at Parkersburg, with the narrow spans—regular boat traps, as they have already proved themselves. That Company, by its President, Mr. Garrett, has furnished additional evidence, if any were needed, of the wholly selfish nature of their opposition to the reasonable wishes of river men during the past season, for he made the coal shippers pay that Company for putting a pier partially out of the coalboat channel, and adding thirty feet to one span, the sum of *thirty thousand dollars*; and since that great transaction, one of his piers has already caused damage nearly or quite to that extent, besides sacrificing human life.

Congress has declared the Ohio river to be a national highway, and has exercised control over it and on it, both in obstructing and in removing obstructions from this public water course. The rivers of the West certainly have for a long time been but little attended to by the Government, while it has been expending many millions in improving coast and lake harbors; but meanwhile the West has been, gradually growing in business and population, and the great rivers, instead of becoming less important, are every year becoming more necessary to facilitate and cheapen the cost of the annually augmenting and already enormous interior transportation.

Congress, by its action, has so far moved in connection with the Ohio rivers as to become its national guardian. It is to be presumed for the benefit of the people, and it cannot be that Congress, when fully aroused to the lasting injury caused by numerous piers and narrow span bridges to the citizens of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, will permit them to remain. These bridge companies have had fair and ample warning, but by trickery they have thus far succeeded in staving off legitimate legislation, which would have prohibited them from placing in the river the obstructions which are doing such terrible damage to the people. Falling back upon the hope that their next cry of "vested rights" will preserve these public nuisances, they have deliberately taken their course. Very well. Now somewhere there is responsibility for this serious injury to the commerce and to the general business of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. If State rights and State sovereignty over this stream are obliterated, and national control substituted, then the people need not look to the States for remuneration or redress for their grievances; they must appeal to Congress. And cannot our suffering people go to Congress with a good case, needing no artificial embellishment, nothing but an unvarnished statement of facts? Yes. When Congress undertook the manipulation of the Ohio river, no bridge or bridge piers interfered with its navigation, nor without the intervening power of Congress would these bridge companies have been allowed to obstruct the river as they have by the erection of numerous bridge piers, many of them only about two hundred feet apart. The States would have prevented it, acting in behalf of the people's interest. Therefore, what these bridge companies have done Congress practically has ordered to be done, and Congress is responsible to the people. The payment of the losses annually caused by these bridge piers, by Congress, while it would be a proper sequence to their original action, would go but a little way towards atoning for the serious detriment that they occasion to one of the great and growing interests of the West—the coal trade, already exceeding, from Pittsburgh alone, 50,000,000 bushels annually. Has Congress a right, for the sake of saving a few thousands of dollars to a bridge company, thus to impair a great national interest? for no other business in the United States is more truly national. Not a city or a village on the Ohio or on the Mississippi rivers but is in some way interested in keeping the price of coal down, so that this valuable fuel may be obtained as cheaply as possible. Every one of these Congressional piers is a direct tax upon this trade. It is time that the Westshould rise in defense of their great rivers, and remove these nuisances which have been foisted upon the community.

The market farmers adjacent to the eastern cities are agitated over a recent decision of Commissioner Delano that farmers are produce brokers, and should be compelled to pay a special tax as such. "Farmers," says the Commissioner, "are exempt from special tax when selling their produce at the place of production or in the manner of peddlers, but selling at the market-place, even though a different stand or station is taken every day, is not selling in the manner of a peddler. The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market-place twice a week and selling in the manner above indicated, thus makes it his business so to sell, and should be required to pay a special tax accordingly." Farmers are now notified that they will be required to pay this special tax, which is ten dollars on each wagon used by them in the sale of their produce. The farmers have taken legal advice, and some are determined to test the matter before paying the tax. The question is one of interest to market gardeners throughout the country.

New York proposes to pass a law prohibiting the carrying of pistols, whether loaded or unloaded, unless a certificate from the Mayor of a city or a justice of the peace is obtained. The law further requires all persons obtaining such permits to register their names, their business, and to specify the motive in carrying such pistol; and that if any injury shall result to a person by the use of a pistol, the presumption of law and fact shall be that the person using such pistol, and causing thereby bodily injury, maliciously intended to kill the person so injured, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the jury that he used said pistol in the necessary protection of his person. Such a law will do much—*if enforced*—to put a stop to the practice of carrying weapons. But would it be enforced?

The city of Portland, in spite of herself, appears likely to reap some material advantage from the circumstance of Mr. Peabody's refusing the money brought to its doors. There will be a large concourse of country people present, with the mixed motive of testifying their regard for the memory of the great philanthropist, and buying goods at the stores. Very naturally a question rose whether or not the aforesaid stores should be closed on the day of the funeral. How it was settled first place, that the stores should be closed, and, in the second place, that so good an opportunity for doing a brisk business did not often occur.

We are again assured that the Northern Pacific Railroad, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific, is soon to be built. Through the efforts of Mr. Jay Cooke, subscriptions to the bonds of this road have already been made to the amount of about *six millions of dollars*, and millions more are offered. There will be no trouble, whatever, it is said, in raising the requisite capital in this country, though there will, doubtless, be large subscriptions received from Europe. The subscriptions already received were obtained within the short space of three weeks, Mr. Cooke having commenced financial operations about the first of January.

The State Constable in Massachusetts reports to the Legislature that there are no open bars in Massachusetts, and that a man who wishes to take a drink must sneak into some disguised den and shut the door. The Chief of Police of Boston, which is generally believed to be in Massachusetts, reports that the number of open drinking houses in that city is somewhere between 2,500 and 3,000. Who shall we believe: the State Constable or the Chief of Police?

The Washington *Chronicle* makes the startling statement that the agitation of the question of removing the Capitol "has already cost the people of Washington not less than $12,500,000 within a year in the depreciation of real estate." And the thing is running on, it says, with unusual certainty when it will stop. Such agony ought to cause the West to shut up.

The agents of Queen Isabella are said to be at work in Cuba stimulating the rebellion in the hope of advancing her own chances in Spain. This it is maintained is a new peril for that country; but it is not probable that the expelled and disreputable ex-Queen will be able to effect much either for Cuba or herself.

REFINERIES OF PITTSBURGH.

Encouraging Prospects—Views of "Another Refiner."

The views presented by "A Refiner," in this morning's *Gazette*, are sound to the core, and we trust will be carefully perused by all who feel an interest in the Pittsburgh *oil trade*, and not only read but acted upon by the factors. Should the advice therein contained be disregarded, the destruction of Pittsburgh refining interests, that had already begun, will, it seems to us, be about completed before the present year is out.

It may be argued by some that if the views of "A Refiner" are adhered to, the mills will have to lay idle for a long period; such, however, cannot be the case. Let us look at the situation fairly. Suppose the refiner is obliged, owing to the high price of the raw material on the one hand, and the low rate of refined on the other, to suspend operations temporarily, is he not better off to do so?

Is there any other manufacturing business where men are *continually* obliged to speculate on the future in order to keep their mills going? We think not, and the remedy is always in the manufacturer's hands. It would be better to stop your mills than to run at a loss, or be forced into speculating on the possibilities of the future. You have cares enough, gentlemen, without taking the risk of the laws of supply and demand. Again: how long would it be before the producer would want to find a market for his goods?

They can talk about keeping it and storing it, but they can't swallow it, and the day must come when they will gladly swallow and begin to recognize the equity of the factor's position. Then can the refiner run his mills and not be before the exporters would be anxious buyers? Europe being the largest consumer, the producer must look to that for his prices after allowing the manufacturer the margin that an orderly business would command. Inside of sixty to ninety days, if the refiners stand firm on the present basis, will give a wonderful change in their interest, and we would ask them, in all candor, if it is not better to have nine good paying months than twelve losing ones for when was there a time in the past three years that a refiner could make a sale of refined based on a purchase of crude at one and the same time without showing a loss? Another Refiner.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1870.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The proprietor of the Nicollet Island Tunnel, near Minneapolis, Minn., in company with two friends, la teiy entered the tunnel in a boat, and had penetrated about five hundred feet from the entrance, when the usual silence of the vault was broken by the continuous lull of masses of the lime stone rock which forms the roof. The party escaped serious injury, but the is a tunnel property in that vicinity which may be bought at reduced rates.

The latest New York literary venture proposed is this: A weekly critical magazine for the people, in which questions of importance to them about their ills and pains will be answered by honest M. D's, and trustworthy advice will be given—all under a patent, to prevent something like this: "Every man his own doctor."

The National Telegraph Company have commenced the construction of a two-wire line between New York and Washington, D. C., and have already built a portion of the line between Baltimore and Washington. By an arrangement between the company and the proprietors of Little's automatic telegraph patents, the inventions of that gentleman will be used in working the new line, which if successful, it is understood, will be the initial section of a general system of telegraph throughout the country.

The new grand hotel of New York will be the old Lefarge House, which has begun to look monumental in appearance. On the marble walls the fourth story has been raised, and over these a very high two-story mansard roof. The appearance is very imposing, and the cost will be proportionate. Mr. E. S. Higgins, the projector of the enterprise, bought the property at auction, with money made out of the manufacture of American carpets.

President Juarez, while Mr. Seward was in Mexico, publicly declared that he considered the Darien Ship Canal to be "the great work of Republican America and of modern civilization. For his own part he would give the project all the support and assistance in his power, and he trusted that Mr. Seward, at least, for himself, might live to see the noble work accomplished." Thereupon all the guests at the table, a large number of whom were members of the Mexican Congress, stood and made the hall ring with enthusiastic vivas for the Darien Ship Canal.

During the month of December the receipts at the various places of amusement in New York amounted to $256,100. First on the list stands Niblo's Garden, the takings reaching $29,762; Wallack's is next with $28,644; then Booth's with $25,360; Wood's with $23,180, and the Olympic with $22,959.

A Roman will has discovered the habits of all the Western Bishops at the Ecumenical. The English are always taking oil; something to eat; the American Bishops are retiring to smoke; the French Bishops are passing about and talking; the Spanish Bishops are in little groups, talking their own affairs; the Germans are silent and doing nothing. The Italians, if we may conclude from the example of the wit himself, are making their observations.

It is believed that the New York book publishing business has been better during the past year than it was the year previous. This year is expected to be still better. Most of the great firms have made well.

To quote the English poets with taste and moderation has always been permitted in English and American deliberative assemblies. Even Mr. Bright often excites admiration by his skilful introduction of poetical passages appropriate to his subject, not only in his addresses to the people, but in the House of Commons. Once discoursing on the value of Sunday to the laboring classes, he quoted from Herbert—

"The week were dark without thy light,
Thy lamp doth show the way."

In another speech he recited the following lines:

"Though over our heads the frozen Pleiads shine,
'Tis liberty that crowns Britannia's isle,
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile."

In fact his speeches abound in such quotations, but always naturally and tastfully applied—always fitting the topic in hand and correctly given.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* scouts the idea which some timid persons have come to entertain, that the country is on the eve of bankruptcy in trade. It says: "Trade, for the last half year, has not shown that hostile attitude we have sometimes witnessed, and many articles of produce are certainly lower. But inquiry among individuals has left the impression on our mind that the markets have been moderately active in nearly all commercial departments, and that the aggregate amount of business in the channels of legitimate trade is now probably as large as usual at this time of the season, but there is much less speculative animation, and prices of most descriptions of merchandise show a decline from the earlier rates."

Geo. Doll, a Philadelphia merchant, refused to deliver his books to the U. S. Assessor after the correctness of his income tax returns had been challenged. He was thereupon arrested but subsequently discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Cadwalder. His counsel argued that the income tax was unconstitutional because it levied a direct tax; but the section which invests the assessor with power to compel a citizen to furnish a false return of income under oath to produce his books and give evidence in regard to the same after its correctness has been challenged by the official is unconstitutional, because compelling a person in a criminal case to be witness against himself.

It is related that a relative of Mr. Owens, clerk of the steamer Lady Gay, had a dream at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, in which he saw the boat sink at a certain point in the river. He saw in his dream that no lives were lost, and that the boat was a complete wreck. He related his dream to his wife, and she, being a sister of Mr. Owens, the clerk, was very much distressed and could not sleep. On reading the morning's paper the case of a pistol, the dreamer was not a little surprised to learn that his dream had been verified, the Lady Gay having sunk near Grand Tower about eleven hours before the vision of the sinking boat appeared to him.—*St. Louis Democrat, January 21.*

PERSONAL.

Major George W. Whistler, an America engineer, died very suddenly, of hemorrhage of the stomach, at Brighton, England. Major Whistler was born at New London, Conn., and was about fifty years of age. He was at one time an engineer on the Erie, and subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he married a sister of Ross Winans. Becoming connected with the firm of Winans Brothers, they built the Moscow and St. Petersburgh Railroad. After the completion of this work he removed to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he resided most of the time during our civil war. Subsequently he returned to Russia, where he remained until his health gave out, when he removed to Brighton. He was a man of large wealth and great liberality. During our war he sent and paid for several substitutes to serve in the Union army (though exempt himself.) He was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and had published an edition of the "Tempest" and of some other of Shakspeare's plays, with original notes.

Prof. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, widely known in the West and South as a surgeon, and as a successful teacher of surgery, died in Lexington, Ky., last Thursday evening. He was over eighty years old, and a native of Kentucky. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania he completed his medical education in Europe, being a pupil of Baron Larrey, the Imperial Surgeon in France, and studying in Bartholomew's Hospital, under Dr. Abernethy, in London. He held the chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Lexington for many years, and gained a reputation as a charming lecturer as well as that of a successful operating surgeon.

The Paris *Pays* has the following: "It has been said of M. Victor Noir that he was only twenty years of age; he was twenty-two. It has been said that he was a mere boy; he was a man of herculean strength. That he was good-natured is true enough; but he was known to be of a violent temper. His exceptional force was certainly the best title he had to literary renown; and that same muscular vigor was probably the very quality that proved to be for poor Victor the fatal gift when accompanying M. Ulric de Fonvielle. Poor fellow! he had a good heart, but it was ever in his hand; and that hand had sometimes the mishap to fall on a head or a cheek. But, if it struck readily, there was no malice. After having turned his back, Victor Noir would think no more about the matter; he had not the least rancor in his composition."

The New York *Home Journal* officially announces sundry new matrimonial engagements in high life. Among others, that of Prince Brancaccio, of Naples, to Miss Field, of New York; of Count Bolognetti, a descendant of a collateral branch of the family of the famous Beatrice Cenci, to Miss Minnie Spencer, of New York; and of Baron Bertiold de Feraow Clevenow, of an old Swedish family settled in Poland, to Miss Matilda Fiachs, a Western lady. From all which it would appear that our fair American young ladies are exerting an unusual spell over our foreign visitants.

Mr. Fechter closed the second week of his performances in America at Niblo's Garden, New York, on Saturday evening last. The audience was not large for Niblo's, the parquette being only respectably filled, while the balcony and upper tiers exhibited to the general eye an unpleasant sparseness. A glance at the audience was sufficient to convince the least observing that Mr. Fechter's engagement here has not proved the card counted on by those over sanguine theatrical speculators. Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer. Nor was the audience, as a whole, first class either as regards intelligent appreciation or social status.

Madame Catacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister in Washington, is a woman of extraordinary beauty. A correspondent, who has taken to be a woman herself, describes her as a "vision of beauty." "Should I use the adjectives necessary to describe this superb woman," says she, "you would think me guilty of darling exaggeration. I have seen some of the most noted queens of American society, but I never saw one who combined all those goddess-like attributes which novelists love to ascribe to their magnificent creations until I saw Madame Catacazy. She is tall and well formed, and is of the most perfect blonde type, her complexion being brilliantly white and red, and her hair of that loveliest shade of gold, neither pale nor dark, but of the hue most resembling the gold used in Etruscan jewelry. She has a wealth of hair, which is universally admired, to be all growing on her head at this time. She wore, on that day, a black velvet trained dress, and a loose sacque of the same material heavily embroidered in bullion, and the glitter of her dress and the glitter of her hair and the brilliancy of her complexion made applicable, in the most literal sense, the term Mr. Sumner has used in speaking of her, as that "splendid woman."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue

Morgan & Co.,

SHIPPERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE

COKE,

From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.

We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

IN THE CITY.

PARHAM

SEWING MACHINE CO'S

AGENCY FOR

Lawrence, Butler, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Mercer, Beaver, Armstrong, Greene, Fayette.

Counties,

PENNSYLVANIA,

AND

Jefferson, Belmont, Muskingum, Monroe, Morgan, Harrison, Guernsey, Noble, Washington, Athens, Meigs Counties,

OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. MILLINGAR, Agent,

No. 70 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Potters' Lead, Putty, Vermillion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this package to vary from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers:

Geo. A. Berry, President.
S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotianbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. myh2p

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY will receive and store in lots of FIVE Thousand (5,000) Bushels and over, at the following reduced rates, viz:

For receiving and elevating and ten days storage, oats, 1½ cents per bushel; other grain, 2 cents per bushel; additional 10 days storage, ½ cent per bushel; second 10 days storage, ½ cent per bushel; second month (or part thereof over ten days), 1 cent per bushel; third and each succeeding month or part thereof, ½ cent per bushel.

The Elevator Company will guarantee the delivery of the same grain that they receive, but will assume no liability for loss from fire, leakage or waste.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. L. ROGERS, Secretary.

DAY & CO.,

16 MARKET STREET.

Just arrived per steamer St. Charles, and in store, for sale for cash, 3,000 bushels CHOICE PEACHBLOW AND OTHER POTATOES, 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

TO LET.

THE SUBURBAN COTTAGE,

Adjoining Union Park, on Greensburg Pike, wide Porches, 10 Rooms in House, Range, two Cisterns, Water in Kitchen, two Cellars, Well of pure soft Water, embowered amidst Shrubbery, Evergreens and Fruit Trees. Lot 160 feet on Pike, 300 feet on Main street. Rent $600 per year. Inquire of HOLDAN RIDDLE, Merchant, No. 183 Liberty street, or Rev. R. Lea, Greensburg Pike, opposite Arsenal wall.

DR. JACKSON'S

AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated Lozenges are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in Difficulty of Breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic in pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it, and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. jf

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF

BATES & BELL

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm will please call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to ALEXANDER BATES, who will settle the business of the late firm of

BATES & BELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

AND WILL CONTINUE THE

DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

At the old stand of Bates & Bell.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870. 7718

DISSOLUTION.

West Point Foundry January 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled and continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of L. H. SMITH & CO.

If LUTHER H. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail

Hardware Business,

At No. 56 Wood street, under the name and style of FARNESTOCK & BIRNEY.

JAMES FARNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1870.

Mr. Birney's experience in the hardware trade for upwards of twenty years enables him to know the wants of those wishing anything in the Hardware line, and with a new stock of goods, they solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.

SLEIGH ROBES, &c

Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

ELEGANT

CARPETS.

The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS,

Just Received by Direct Importation from Europe.

DRUGGETS

Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

Holiday Gifts.

Positive Reduction in Prices

OF

PIANO COVERS,

Jas. F. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXES.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1870.

The demand for loans to-day was brisk and at very liberally rates. The banks have no trouble in supplying the wants of their customers, and the collateral market seems able to take from the brokers all acceptable paper, from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum are about the ruling rates outside of banks, but there is a class of paper which stands higher rates. This latter is not in much request now, when a better sort is on hand.

—In New York the plethora of money still increases. The banks are becoming conscious of the fact that there is too much money there to allow of their controlling the rate of interest, and now show a good deal of anxiety to employ the balances they have accumulated in any profitable way they may. The glut in bank currency is such that the banks are offering it for from five to ten days "flat," i. e., free of interest. On ordinary call loans, the rate is 5@6 per cent., with more business at the lower figure. Any time securities command considerable balances offered them at 4 per cent., and even 3 per cent.

Discounts there sympathize with the extreme ease on call loans, and, although the general rate for prime double name paper is 7@9 per cent., yet choice names are occasionally negotiated at lower rates. For short periods of rates, on really A 1 paper, is decidedly downward.

—Local stocks are more in demand. Exchange National is offered at 67; M. and M. sold at 68; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-3ds are held at 80@85½, with light offerings. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph are sold at 18. Gas is in request, dividend stock, payable quarterly. The par value is $25. It is a good investment of the kind.

—There were but trifling changes in United States bonds to-day. Prices are very steady, and the market shows a firm tone. The larger dealers in New York report a very material falling off in the receipt of bonds from the interior, and a growing demand from financial institutions—the natural result of the prospect of a protracted ease in money. Private advices from London and Frankfort are in favor of higher prices. London letters especially note a growing demand from the more conservative class of English investors, who are selling out their securities to invest in the United States bonds. We note a disposition among stock houses to buy bonds on speculation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118½	118½	118¾
U. S. Bonds '82	116½	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113½	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	114½	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency	121½	121½	121½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day:

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120¾	120¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118¾	118¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1882	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Currency	121	121		

—Gold continues to show a firm tendency, the price, after opening at 121½ having advanced to 121¾. Speculative transactions are limited, apparently only covering the wants of existing interests, with such a large supply on the market. Dealers report that an unusually small proportion of the January coupons are held their way upon the market, which is one among many indications of the prevailing expectation of a higher premium. The general upward tendency in foreign exchange also encourages the belief, at the present time, in the probability of early shipments of specie. Last year, although the shipments were on a large scale, exceptionally large, we exported in February $1,191,000.

—The Railway stock market at New York to-day was strong and buoyant. Rock Island sold up to 109¾. The *Herald* says: The steadier shares were Pittsburgh, Reading, St. Paul, Wabash, New Jersey Central and Ohio and Mississippi. With reference to the report that the Directors of Lake Shore had to borrow money to meet the dividend it is a matter which should receive investigation at the hands of somebody competent to administer punishment for such an imposition upon the community as the circulation of a statement which did not exist, it is said, however, that the company find they have a necessity for money, but, being harassed by their *bete noire*, the Vanderbilt road, they expended a million dollars to buy a controlling interest in the latter and thus put an end to the annoying solicitations for consolidation, perpetual cause and effect.

The improved prospects of business, and the conviction that the panic has touched the bottom and that it will steadily improve, are favorable to increased railway earnings at present advance. Arrangements have been made by the Vanderbilt and other cliques for the purchase of large sums of money until the end of June, so that they will have ample funds to carry the stock they have taken hold in. The Northwestern shares promise to be the leading speculative shares of the year. Of these are bought and operated in by Europeans on cable long ams, the same as Erie was at one time.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 26, 1870.	10 30 A M	11	12	12 30 P M	2	3	4 00
New York Central	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hudson							
Reading	95		95½				
Mich. Central	117½		117¾				
Mich. Southern	88¾		88¾				
Illinois Central	131		131				
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾		91				
Chicago and North	73		73				
Do preferred	86½		86½				
Rock Island	107¾		109				
St. Paul	72¾		73				
Do. preferred	85		86¼				
Tol. and Wabash	56		56¼				
Do. preferred	77½		77½				
Fort Wayne	87½		87½				
Chicago and Alton	140		140				
Ohio and Miss	26		26				
Western U. Tel	59¾		59¾				
Pacific Mail	80		80				
Adams Express	69¾		69¾				
Wells, Fargo & Co	34		34				
American M. U. Ex	25¾		25¾				
U. S. Express	50		50				
Merch. U. Ex	47		47				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission for cash or on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1870.

Trade continues to improve slowly. The receipts of flour, grain and produce are improving. Prices remain without much change. We quote as follows, when are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Steady and in fair demand. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 00, and extra assorted at $3 50 a barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c a gallon for quality.

BUTTER—Choice roll is in better demand and prices firmer. We quote good to choice at 32@35c, and some extra fancy brands a shade higher. Common grades are dull and nominal.

BEANS—Demand light, and prices weak at $2 00@2 50 a bushel as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c @ 0; bacon shoulders at 14c; plain sugar-cured shoulders 13c; clear sides 17c; other land in tierces 16c; land in buckets 16c; land in kegs 17c. P. Wolfe & Co.'s caddy land, in 3 and 5 lb packages, $1 60 @ 0.

MOLASSES—For fair 52@ 55.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 19@20c; Hamburg at 18c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 19@20c; New York factory at 19@20; Limburger at 20c; and Swiss cheese at 30@35c a lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $10@12 50 a bbl, and common at $5@12 a bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice sliced apples at 8@9c; quarters 6@7c for quarters; 10@11c for halves, and 16@17c for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from 8@9c a bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

COAL—Receipts good and prices lower. Very few fresh sell at over 30 cents.

COKE—Sales at $3 25@3 50 @ ton, as to quality, from country wagons, with only moderate receipts.

GRAIN—Sales at 81 @85 @ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $16@18 @ ton.

HOPS—We quote Cleveland white lime as 42 @ 0 lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 @35 @ gallon and No. 2 at 80c @ gallon.

ONIONS—Dull at quiet prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 @ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegany brands at $1 80, and from store in a small way at $2 00 @ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is almost bare, with a good demand for nice dressed chickens at 15@18c, and for turkeys at 18@20c. Live chickens, by the coop, are 9@ per.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in demand and prime choice is worth $6 25@6 50 a bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $2 75@3 00 a bushel. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it would sell at $2 10 @ bush.

POTATOES—Market dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots at 50c @ bushel from store, and we quote them at 30@40c @ bushel in sacks for shipping, according to quantity purchased.

HOMINY—Sales at 3½@3 50 @ bbl, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 16@17; shorts at $1 @ ton, and middlings at $1 @ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is somewhat of a better demand, and the market is firm for choice grades. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 @6 00; fancy do. do. do. $6 @6 50; fancy spring at $5 25@5 75 @ barrel. Common grades remain pretty much as before, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour dull at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.

WHEAT—We quote prime to choice meal at 95@98 @ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—There is considerable wheat arriving, but all on millers' account. Nothing doing in wheat outside of the mills, but there is a firmer feeling. Corn is in limited for good to choice red winter. Choice new ear corn is firm at 80 @ bushel from first hands. Rye is dull and nominally 90c@ $ bushel for prime to choice; very little will command the latter figure. Barley is dull and nominal at $1 10@1 10 @ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 @ gallon.

Groceries.

Business in this line has been very dull during the past week, and little disposition is shown by purchasers to take hold. The bad state of the roads through the country districts render hauling going almost impossible. This, with the scarcity of money makes business unusually dull at this season of the year. Prices are week generally in many articles, particularly "sugars," which are lower now than at any time since the opening of the year, and we think at present prices purchasers should lay in their spring stocks for the demand for the spring trade will no doubt soon set in. The receipts of New Orleans sugar this week were 291 hogsheads, and of molasses 1,000 barrels. The receipts of sugar elsewhere is noted. The advance on the gold premium during the last five days has made the price firm in our quotations. Fish are opening high, owing to light catch and the prospect of a short supply for the season, the receipts being small. We quote as follows for the leading brands of choicest grades:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 36c; Laguayra, 23@ Rio, fancy, 24@; choice, 23@; prime, 22@; good, 21@; fair, 20@.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 75; Imperial, common to finest, $1 00@1 75; Japan, common to fine, 50@$1 50; Oolong, 75@$1 60 for good to choice.

SPICES—White drips 90@$1 00; silver drips 85c; Lovering's, 85c; fair to good 80@85c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice 56c; prime 55c; Porto Rico, 60@70c.

SUGAR—New Orleans, good, 13½@; prime, 14c; choice 14½@; Porto Rico, good, 13c; prime 13½@; Cuba, good, 12½@12¾c, prime, 13@; Demerara, 14@; crushed, 15c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 15c; A, 15c; B, 15c; C, 14½c; Extra C, 14c; Yellow, 13½c.

RICE—Carolina 9c.

VINEGAR—We quote the white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; second grade, 22c; cider vinegar, 20@25c @ gallon.

FISH—Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 00; No. 3 large full weight $15 00; No. 3 large half weight, $12 00; No. 3 small, $9 50; Lake Herring $4 50.

NUTS—Almonds, 20@22c; Brazils 20c; Naples, 18@19c; Filberts, 16@17c; Walnuts 15@16c; Pecans, 15@16c; Hickory Nuts, $3 50@4 00 @ bushel; Chestnuts, $6 @ bushel.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations of wholesale prices: Tallow candles, 20c for full weight; mould and dip candles, 22c for full weight; soaps, 6@8c for family, and 3½@4½c for common. The par value is $25. It is a good investment of the kind.

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U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Currency	121	121		

—Gold continues to show a firm tendency, the price, after opening at 121½ having advanced to 121¾. Speculative transactions are limited, apparently only covering the wants of existing interests, with such a large supply on the market. Dealers report that an unusually small proportion of the January coupons are held their way upon the market, which is one among many indications of the prevailing expectation of a higher premium. The general upward tendency in foreign exchange also encourages the belief, at the present time, in the probability of early shipments of specie. Last year, although the shipments were on a large scale, exceptionally large, we exported in February $1,191,000.

—The Railway stock market at New York to-day was strong and buoyant. Rock Island sold up to 109¾. The *Herald* says: The steadier shares were Pittsburgh, Reading, St. Paul, Wabash, New Jersey Central and Ohio and Mississippi. With reference to the report that the Directors of Lake Shore had to borrow money to meet the dividend it is a matter which should receive investigation at the hands of somebody competent to administer punishment for such an imposition upon the community as the circulation of a statement which did not exist, it is said, however, that the company find they have a necessity for money, but, being harassed by their *bete noire*, the Vanderbilt road, they expended a million dollars to buy a controlling interest in the latter and thus put an end to the annoying solicitations for consolidation, perpetual cause and effect.

The improved prospects of business, and the conviction that the panic has touched the bottom and that it will steadily improve, are favorable to increased railway earnings at present advance. Arrangements have been made by the Vanderbilt and other cliques for the purchase of large sums of money until the end of June, so that they will have ample funds to carry the stock they have taken hold in. The Northwestern shares promise to be the leading speculative shares of the year. Of these are bought and operated in by Europeans on cable long ams, the same as Erie was at one time.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

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Hudson							
Reading	95		95½				
Mich. Central	117½		117¾				
Mich. Southern	88¾		88¾				
Illinois Central	131		131				
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾		91				
Chicago and North	73		73				
Do preferred	86½		86½				
Rock Island	107¾		109				
St. Paul	72¾		73				
Do. preferred	85		86¼				
Tol. and Wabash	56		56¼				
Do. preferred	77½		77½				
Fort Wayne	87½		87½				
Chicago and Alton	140		140				
Ohio and Miss	26		26				
Western U. Tel	59¾		59¾				
Pacific Mail	80		80				
Adams Express	69¾		69¾				
Wells, Fargo & Co	34		34				
American M. U. Ex	25¾		25¾				
U. S. Express	50		50				
Merch. U. Ex	47		47				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission for cash or on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1870.

Trade continues to improve slowly. The receipts of flour, grain and produce are improving. Prices remain without much change. We quote as follows, when are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Steady and in fair demand. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 00, and extra assorted at $3 50 a barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c a gallon for quality.

BUTTER—Choice roll is in better demand and prices firmer. We quote good to choice at 32@35c, and some extra fancy brands a shade higher. Common grades are dull and nominal.

BEANS—Demand light, and prices weak at $2 00@2 50 a bushel as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c @ 0; bacon shoulders at 14c; plain sugar-cured shoulders 13c; clear sides 17c; other land in tierces 16c; land in buckets 16c; land in kegs 17c. P. Wolfe & Co.'s caddy land, in 3 and 5 lb packages, $1 60 @ 0.

MOLASSES—For fair 52@ 55.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 19@20c; Hamburg at 18c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 19@20c; New York factory at 19@20; Limburger at 20c; and Swiss cheese at 30@35c a lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $10@12 50 a bbl, and common at $5@12 a bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice sliced apples at 8@9c; quarters 6@7c for quarters; 10@11c for halves, and 16@17c for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from 8@9c a bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

COAL—Receipts good and prices lower. Very few fresh sell at over 30 cents.

COKE—Sales at $3 25@3 50 @ ton, as to quality, from country wagons, with only moderate receipts.

GRAIN—Sales at 81 @85 @ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $16@18 @ ton.

HOPS—We quote Cleveland white lime as 42 @ 0 lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 @35 @ gallon and No. 2 at 80c @ gallon.

ONIONS—Dull at quiet prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 @ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegany brands at $1 80, and from store in a small way at $2 00 @ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is almost bare, with a good demand for nice dressed chickens at 15@18c, and for turkeys at 18@20c. Live chickens, by the coop, are 9@ per.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in demand and prime choice is worth $6 25@6 50 a bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $2 75@3 00 a bushel. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it would sell at $2 10 @ bush.

POTATOES—Market dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots at 50c @ bushel from store, and we quote them at 30@40c @ bushel in sacks for shipping, according to quantity purchased.

HOMINY—Sales at 3½@3 50 @ bbl, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 16@17; shorts at $1 @ ton, and middlings at $1 @ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is somewhat of a better demand, and the market is firm for choice grades. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 @6 00; fancy do. do. do. $6 @6 50; fancy spring at $5 25@5 75 @ barrel. Common grades remain pretty much as before, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour dull at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.

WHEAT—We quote prime to choice meal at 95@98 @ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—There is considerable wheat arriving, but all on millers' account. Nothing doing in wheat outside of the mills, but there is a firmer feeling. Corn is in limited for good to choice red winter. Choice new ear corn is firm at 80 @ bushel from first hands. Rye is dull and nominally 90c@ $ bushel for prime to choice; very little will command the latter figure. Barley is dull and nominal at $1 10@1 10 @ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 @ gallon.

Groceries.

Business in this line has been very dull during the past week, and little disposition is shown by purchasers to take hold. The bad state of the roads through the country districts render hauling going almost impossible. This, with the scarcity of money makes business unusually dull at this season of the year. Prices are week generally in many articles, particularly "sugars," which are lower now than at any time since the opening of the year, and we think at present prices purchasers should lay in their spring stocks for the demand for the spring trade will no doubt soon set in. The receipts of New Orleans sugar this week were 291 hogsheads, and of molasses 1,000 barrels. The receipts of sugar elsewhere is noted. The advance on the gold premium during the last five days has made the price firm in our quotations. Fish are opening high, owing to light catch and the prospect of a short supply for the season, the receipts being small. We quote as follows for the leading brands of choicest grades:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 36c; Laguayra, 23@ Rio, fancy, 24@; choice, 23@; prime, 22@; good, 21@; fair, 20@.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 75; Imperial, common to finest, $1 00@1 75; Japan, common to fine, 50@$1 50; Oolong, 75@$1 60 for good to choice.

SPICES—White drips 90@$1 00; silver drips 85c; Lovering's, 85c; fair to good 80@85c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice 56c; prime 55c; Porto Rico, 60@70c.

SUGAR—New Orleans, good, 13½@; prime, 14c; choice 14½@; Porto Rico, good, 13c; prime 13½@; Cuba, good, 12½@12¾c, prime, 13@; Demerara, 14@; crushed, 15c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 15c; A, 15c; B, 15c; C, 14½c; Extra C, 14c; Yellow, 13½c.

RICE—Carolina 9c.

VINEGAR—We quote the white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; second grade, 22c; cider vinegar, 20@25c @ gallon.

FISH—Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 00; No. 3 large full weight $15 00; No. 3 large half weight, $12 00; No. 3 small, $9 50; Lake Herring $4 50.

NUTS—Almonds, 20@22c; Brazils 20c; Naples, 18@19c; Filberts, 16@17c; Walnuts 15@16c; Pecans, 15@16c; Hickory Nuts, $3 50@4 00 @ bushel; Chestnuts, $6 @ bushel.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations of wholesale prices: Tallow candles, 20c for full weight; mould and dip candles, 22c for full weight; soaps, 6@8c for family, and 3½@4½c for common. The par value is $25. It is a good investment of the kind.

—There were but trifling changes in United States bonds to-day. Prices are very steady, and the market shows a firm tone. The larger dealers in New York report a very material falling off in the receipt of bonds from the interior, and a growing demand from financial institutions—the natural result of the prospect of a protracted ease in money. Private advices from London and Frankfort are in favor of higher prices. London letters especially note a growing demand from the more conservative class of English investors, who are selling out their securities to invest in the United States bonds. We note a disposition among stock houses to buy bonds on speculation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118¼	118¾
U. S. Bonds '82	116½	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113½	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	114½	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency	121½	121½	121¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day:

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120¾	120¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118¾	118¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1882	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	113¾	113¾		
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—DECORATIONS, ETC.

...ittee appointed to attend to the
...on of Lafayette Hall have performed
...ir work with satisfaction, and
the hall presents a really fine appearance.
Outside, over the entrance door on Wood street,
is displayed a large and magnificent national
flag. The stage is hung around with flags,
which entirely enclose it on three sides. At
the back of the stage, in full view of the audi-
ence, is the mammoth painting, the "Cavalry
Charge at Gettysburg," which has been on ex-
hibition in Barker & Hazeltine's window, on
Fifth avenue, for several days past. The pic-
ture is four by ten feet, and was painted in 1866,
Eight persons were employed. There was
no multiplication of service. The Holy Spirit
was surely there.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.—There having been a much larger attendance at the Burns celebration than was anticipated, the managers find themselves in possession of an "unexpended balance" of nearly two hundred dol-lars, which they have decided to hand over to the Allegheny Library.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. John Bar-nett, an old resident of Allegheny, and for many years an employee in the rope works of one of the Messrs. Irwin, died at his residence on Monterey street, yesterday morning, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a native of Fort William, Wigntonshire, Scotland.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR, at the Cathedral, will close on Saturday evening next, and those who have not yet attended should do so soon. The voting on the clergyman's gold watch at the close of the polls last night stood as follows: Rev. Father Rima, 409; P. Kelly, 332; J. Harney, 276; J. Hickey, 88. Sealed votes will be received this day.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Finance Committee had another long and earnest con-ference over the appropriation bill last night, and we understand that they about completed their labors. The controller informed us that the items in the bill would not be ready until the Meeting of Councils, on Monday after-noon next.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association in this vicinity are going to hold a meeting in the Jackson Association rooms, Second National Bank building, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of making arrange-ments to attend the next annual meeting, which comes off at Lock Haven, on the 25th of May, 1870.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Fi-delity Chapter, Temperance and Wisdom, No. 4, held Tuesday evening, at the hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: K. D. McCandless; M., George McCabe; W., W. Templeton; U., John Lewis; R., J. Mustin; F., Newton; V. F., William Taylor; I. S., T. A. F. Newton; O. F., William Taylor; I. S., Joseph Jordan; George G. Robiek; I. D. McCandless, Joseph Jordan.

MORE TROUBLE.—People residing on and tra-versing Roberts street, Eleventh ward, com-plain of dangerous places in the sidewalk near the corner of Center avenue. The recent heavy rains caused water to run under a stone wall along side of the sidewalk, which was nothing but mud, and undermined it, so that it settled in for a distance of four or five feet, and a little further on another portion of the walk sunk considerably. It is extremely dangerous after nightfall, and the street Commissioner should see to the matter.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Thomas Malone, a young man residing on Second avenue, near Try street, was severely injured yesterday morn-ing, by falling through the trestle work, where-on the Fan Handle bridge is being laid. Malone attempted to cross the bridge, but was forbid-den to do so by the watchmen, and ordered to retrace his steps. He proceeded to do so, but had gone but a short distance when his foot slipped and he fell to the ravine, a distance of twenty feet. He sustained some severe injuries, but none of them are of a dangerous nature.

SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A delightful exhibition by the pupils will be given at the public school of Moorhead District, in the Eleventh ward, this evening, which deserves to be well man-aged by every parent, and young man and wo-man in the district. The exercises will embrace a musical festival, "school dialogues, recitations and readings, and from a glance at the pro-gramme before us, we are satisfied that those who attends will be doubly repaid. The exhibition, which will be repeated on Saturday evening, is, we understand, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a piano for the school, and so laudable an object should re-ceive the encouragement of the public.

GOLD AND SILVER STOLEN.—John Padden made information before Mayor Brown yester-day, charging James Scanlon and Wm. Ward, two boys, with larceny. Padden resides at the corner of Fourth avenue and Eagle street, and Scanlon is also a resident of that locality. The uncle's house the boy learned that there were $150 in gold and $60 in silver laid away in a drawer. About two weeks ago the money was missed, and the uncle suspecting that Scanlon had stolen it, made information, as stated, against him and his companion, West Sill. Warrants were issued, and Officer Rice arre-sted the accused and placed them in the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

RARE AND CHOICE FLOWERS.—The utility of beauty was never more apparent than in the choicest, rare and beautiful flowers on display at the counters at Messrs. Murdoch's establish-ment, 122 Smithfield street. The finest speci-mens of camellias are to be found at all times at Murdoch's. A bouquet of the choicest buds and from the variety of delicate flowers dis-played at this establishment, not only is the re-gratify the eye; disposed of with the art born of a rare appreciation of beauty and long study and experience united, they are simply charming. Those of our readers who may de-sire to secure basket flowers, or bouquets well prepared will be served promptly by the Messrs. Murdoch.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—Rev. George P. Hays, the popular pastor of the Central Pres-byterian Church, corner of Anderson and La-cock streets, Allegheny, will deliver the first of a series of three lectures in his church this evening. The proceeds of the course will be de-voted to benevolent objects, and this fact alone should attract a large audience. But, to those who have heard Mr. Hays, either in the capacity of a pulpit orator or public lecturer, no such inducement is necessary. The subject of the lecture, all who possibly can should not fail to attend, as Mr. Hays will doubtless favor them with a highly interesting lecture. The subject announced for this evening is "Hunting and Appetite," and that it will be handled in a very satisfactory manner, our readers need not doubt. The entertainment will be by fifty cents. Tickets may be had at the door.

Reduction in Prices.

In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in them. Wm. War-den, National House, Marietta, Ohio. tu

Lost and Found.

About five o'clock last evening a woman giving her name as Mrs. Ford, and claiming to live some twenty-two miles down the Ohio river, called at the watch house office, and stated that she had come to the city during the day, and after making a number of purchases, had employed a little boy to carry her basket to the Monongahela river, where she expected to take a boat to return home. At the corner of Wood and Water streets she left the little fellow for the purpose of going to see if the boat was ready to start, and on coming back and when she returned the boy was gone. The basket contained several articles of value, among which were a shawl and muff. About half-past seven o'clock last evening officer Al-stadt found the basket at the corner of Market and Water streets. The goods were all in it, and it was restored to the owner.

The Etna Insurance Company.

We are in the attendance of gentlemen this morning to the one hundred and first semi-annual expose of the operations of the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., which will be found in another column. Etna has for half a century enjoyed an enviable reputa-tion among the people for its promptness in adjusting and paying its losses, and so reliable has been its management that its cash assets have grown to the enormous figures of more than five millions and a half. Since its organization the com-pany has paid to policy holders twenty-six millions, three hundred and odd thousand, a larger total than any insurance company in the country. These figures abundantly attest the wealth and worth of the Etna, but will be more potent than a column of argument. In another column of this paper, therefore, will be found an interesting sketch entitled "Sweep-ing Conflagrations," in which is contained a list of the losses adjusted at the Pittsburgh agency of the Etna company. Mr. S. S. Carri-er, No. 64 Fourth avenue, is the agent for the Etna in Pittsburgh, and we counsel all our readers who may wish to insure safely, to call upon him for information on that point, and he will provide it.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record be-fore Recorder James Hunter, January 25, 1870:

John A. Snyder to August A. Ammon, Dec. 24, 1869; 20 by 50 feet on Church alley, Lower Saint Clair township.....$1,100
Same to Frederick Kaiser, Dec. 24, 1869; 20 by 50 feet on Wright's alley, East Birmingham.....$1,100
Jacob Covode to Geo. Grubbs, Jan. 22, 1870; by 126 feet on Diamond alley, Sharpsburg.$300
Wm. Mancroft to Burghard Baker, Jan. 20, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Edwards alley, East Birming-ham.....$1,000
Timothy Jones to Chas. Rea, Jan. 22, 1870; 20 by 50 feet on Bingham street, Mt. Washington.....$1,000
Louis Miller to Jas. K. Knox, trustee, Jan. 22, 1870; irregular lot in South Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Frank S. Lee to John M. Kennedy, trustee, July 1, 1869; lots 1 and 2, in Lee's plan of Chartiers township.....$1,000
Geo. W. Coffin to Wm. Mackeown, Jan. 20, 1870; 39 acres surface, and 128 acres coal, in East Deer township.....$25,000
Wm. Curry to Isaac M. Kitchin; March 2, 1869; 20 by 266 feet in Wilkinsburg.....$1,000
G. F. Swissvelm to Harvey and Wm. Wansbrough; July 1, 1869; 50 by 92 feet, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500
George R. Warner to Christian Kratzenb; Octo-ber 30, 1869; 25 by 100 feet on Bank lane, Alle-gheny.....$1,000
Jacob Geisse to Jacob Lechler, December 17, 1869; 20 by 50 feet on Wright's alley, Alle-gheny.....$1,000
James O'Neal to Theresa Naulden, July 1, 1869; 20 by 120 feet on West Elizabeth.....$1,200
Theresa Naulden to L. Dehanpont; March 19, 1870.....$1,200
Anna Johnston to Daniel and Jacob Johns-ton, December 29, 1869; 174 acres and 30 perches in Forward township.....$10,000
Robert Young to Christian Wilhelmina An-drew Gebauer, July 1, 1869; 112 by 161 feet on Lin-coln street, Lower St. Clair township.....$6,000

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

The Law Governing Arrests.

CHARGE OF JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Suit Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to Re-cover Lost Baggage.

Petitions in Bankruptcy, Etc., Etc.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

At the opening of Court this morning the case of Flinn vs. Robert Graham and Geo. B. McKee—being an action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment—was resumed.

Several witnesses were examined, as to the whereabouts of Flinn at the time the officers made the "raid" on the crowd. It was admitted that he had been in the crowd a short time be-fore, but the defense tried to prove that he was still there when the officers appeared on the ground, and fled to avoid arrest. Only one witness testified that he was there at the time of the arrest; while, on the other hand, four or three testified that he was not there, having left a short time before the police came up. It was not pretended that he had been placed under arrest, until he went voluntarily to the Mayor's office.

The testimony was then closed on both sides, Mr. Shand, Jr., arguing the case to the jury, made these points: That the arrests were made on general complaint, and after the young men had been warned to disperse; that there was no malice whatever in the ar-rest; that the overthrow of Flinn, although in the Mayor's office, was legally an "arrest on view," as the police had seen the assault com-mitted by him, with others, in the act of disorder, and those who were in the service of our coun-try died testifying that he did take more than one at a time, and as soon as he saw him in the office he ordered him into custody. He quoted from the act of Assembly, and the city ordinance, authorizing the Mayor and his police to make arrests for "disorderly con-duct," etc., and held that the officers did noth-ing more than their duty, as they were bound to do, under their oath and under the law. The jury was simply asked to punish, in damages, two officers for the discharge of their duties—a proposition which, if legitimately carried out, would result in the disorganiza-tion of the entire police regulations of the city.

Mr. Barton made the point that the ordi-nance quoted had not been passed until March, whereas the arrest was made on the 21st of February. He did not rely on this, however, but put it as a fact. He then quoted from the constitution of the State, that no arrests should be made without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. In the case there was no information made. The docket showed that no oath had been administered to the parties ar-rested, and no fees collected. The plaintiff had been discharged. The fact was, the ar-rest was clearly illegal, and the out-rage upon the plaintiff—an outrage for which the defendants were legally responsible. The amount of damages would correspond with the circumstances which the jury might place upon the private character and social standing of the plaintiff, who was entitled to the protec-tion which the law throws around every citi-zen to save his person from illegal seizure. He took it for granted that the jury saw at once the illegality of the arrest, and the only question left for the jury to determine was the amount of the proceedings under the *vendition exponas* are stayed.

JUDGE CHARGE.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in charging the jury on the law, said: We instruct you that for the purposes of this case, He defendants, Mc-Kee & Graham, were police officers at the time of the arrest of Ex-Mayor Flinn in but two ways. First, upon warrant legally issued and executed, which, if possible, should always be resorted to. Second, upon view of the offense. This is meant an arrest where the violation of law is done in the presence and sight of the officer's conduct was made "on oath of"—no body. The party making it is nowhere named, neither is the magistrate who should have been anywhere exhibited. The only defense set forth in the plaintiff's declaration is that the propriety of the original arrest by McKee is denied. The defendants have pleaded that the technical charge of false imprisonment. There is no escape otherwise for him. His office will be of no protection to him. He will not avail, for, as we have already intimated to you, all his official acts are subordinate to the control of law as their central idea and pregnant fact.

Then this sentence by these restrictions and limi-tations and see if it will stand. Was there any thing, or any information on which it was made, and upon which it was executed? This, as I understand it, is not claimed. It, however, it is, or should be so, then it is found it will be a sufficient vindication and authority for both of these defendants. If not, we think we could, un-der the intimations of the Constitu-tion, stop and refer to you that the arrest was illegal and the verdict must be for the plaintiff, generally and without limitation, will, for the purposes of this case, allow these officers to be as much liable as any other. And that if arrested "on view" their defense will stand. But it must be upon the ground in no ways, then we instruct you that they are guilty in derogation of law, and the plaintiff is en-titled to a verdict.

It will not do to rest upon the position ob-tained without the city, and claim that defend-ants, that because these parties occupied sub-ordinate positions, and were under and controlled and directed by the others, their conduct was excusable, and necessarily, they were justified in what they did if ordered to do-ders. Such, we instruct you is not the law. A policeman is a conservator of the peace, and one of its appropriate duties, in effect, to see that no one is done by because of the acts of others, then we instruct you that they are guilty in derogation of law, and the plaintiff is en-titled to a verdict.

We need scarcely repeat in your hearing our remarks of yesterday as to the position of a policeman. His office is a most ungrateful one, and we are free to say, that in any posi-tion we would not sooner accept. If they do their duty they are censured for harsh measures, and if arrested "on view" their defense will stand. But it must be upon the ground in no ways, then we instruct you that they are guilty in derogation of law, and the plaintiff is en-titled to a verdict.

If you should be of opinion, from all the facts, that the constable was wicked, malicious or ma-licious, you should make them pay roundly in fact and sometimes called "smarting money." They should be taught a lesson which they and all others holding

"A little brief authority"

will remember. A violation of law is at all times liable to be punished, and should not be, but when this violation is perpetrated by those clothed with its power, and expressing the justice and dignity, the punishment meted out to them should be especially severe and consign.

If, however, under all the circumstances, you should be of opinion that the defendants, al-though guilty of a technical violation of law, did so improvidently and thoughtlessly, and that with no desire to do other than their duty, your verdict should be accordingly. You have a wide field to range from punishing even as your judgment will allow. You should not separate your feelings from your duty, but exer-cise leniency and mercy in your findings. What your verdict should be, either in form or amount, is one not of course intended to say, but leave it to you under a fair, full, impartial and considerate appreciation and considera-tion of all the facts of the case.

The jury then retired to their room, and were still out when the Court adjourned.

ACTION "TO RECOVER THE VALUE OF LOST BAG-GAGE."

F. E. Goodell vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action to recover the value of a Saratoga trunk, delivered to an agent of the company at Indiana, Pa., in November, 1868, and shipped as freight to Allegheny City. The trunk contained lady's wearing apparel, silver table ware, etc., amounting in all to $388. The plaintiff produced read the depositions of two or three witnesses as to the contents of the trunk, the value of the several articles, and the fact that the trunk had been receipted for at Indiana, and called for at Allegheny station, but was not found.

Mr. Hampton, solicitor for the company, moved to strike out the evidence (preparatory to moving a judgment of non-suit) on the ground that the affidavit and the proceedings were illegal, in that the action was in case, whereas the declaration should have been in debet. F. E. Schoyer, Esq., for the plain-tiff, in reply, argued that the action was in case, because the plaintiff could not produce the bill of lading, or contract, contained a provi-sion that notice of the loss should be given to the company within five days, which had not been done; and the contract had, therefore, been set aside, and the action brought in case.

The Court declined to rule out the testimony.

Mr. Hampton then moved a judgment of non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff had given in evidence a bill of lading, which was a contract between the parties; and that the plaintiff had failed to prove that they had made any claim in writing, and presented the same at the office of the company in Philadel-phia, within five days after the freight was lost, as required by that contract.

Mr. Duff, for the plaintiff, claimed that all they had to do was to prove that the freight had been receipted for by the company, and had not been delivered, on demand, at Alle-gheny city. This they had done.

The Court declined to grant a judgment of non-suit.

The solicitor for the company offered no tes-timony, but stated to the jury that, while the trunk had been lost, it was incumbent upon them to scan carefully the testimony offered by the plaintiff, as to the value of the articles, because it was a remarkable fact that not a second-hand article of dress, or a second-hand article of jewelry, ever found its way into these lost trunks. They were all new, or nearly new. The silver ware was never plated, but always solid—everything was of the best, new-est, and most valuable. This was uniformly the case with the contents of "lost trunks," and the railroad companies were compelled to pay accordingly, unless juries scanned the evidence carefully.

Mr. Duff addressed the jury briefly for the plaintiff, alleging that the articles were not all claimed to be new, but they were all good. The deposition set forth that several of the ar-ticles were not new. The claim was a fair one, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover the full amount, with interest.

The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $3.

Maithy vs. Schultz & Danner. Action for debt. Verdict for plaintiff, $672 08.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

142. Bassett vs. Hill.
143. Morrow vs. Hill.
94. O. L. Duff vs. Wilson.
95. O. L. Duff vs. Wilson.
132. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
64. Rees vs. Morrow.
118. Kennedy vs. Schultz.
148. Grant vs. Scott.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Shields vs. McAboy, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the de-fendants.

The Court being unable to get up any other case, adjourned.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

120. Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. Leech.
157. Kilram vs. Simonds.
158. Sloan & Bain vs. McGovern.
160. Erie vs. King.
162. Hazlett vs. Porter.
176. Kershberger vs. Spratt & Jones.
177. Coulter & Co. vs. Ralph.
178. Smith vs. Gray.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-Candless.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court, yes-terday, a petition was Eli C. Leighty, of West Newton, asking to be declared a bankrupt. Hos-teaver township, Westmoreland county; he de-clared a bankrupt. The petitioner alleges that Ryall is indebted to him in the sum of $1,071 89, on a judgment note, due in May, 1869, and yet unpaid. He avers that Ryall, with fraudulent intent, committed an act of bankruptcy by giving to James Wood, of Pittsburg, a warrant to confess judgment to the amount of $1,281 25, and that a judgment was obtained for said amount in the Common Pleas Court of Westmoreland county, on the 11th instant, that a levy has been made by the Sheriff of that county, and the property advertised to be sold on the 28th inst. The Court also issued a rule on Ryall, returnable on the 18th of February, to show cause why the petition should not be granted. An injunction was also granted restraining the said James Woods, J. W. Wilson, and E. Cowan, Esqs., from selling the personal property of D. H. Ryall.

In the other branch of the Court, an order was made in the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Ewart, Walter & Co., setting aside the decree of forfeiture and letting the claim-ants into a defense on condition that answer or plea is filed within ten days, and on pay-ment of costs of the order of sale now in the hands of the Marshal. The case, therefore, is put in the same attitude as before the seizure.

From the above it will be seen that honest and faithful officers of the municipal govern-ment, who are not elections to their own offices, but to the service and obedience of the people, are liable to be hauled into the courts for doing their duty, and that their removal is courted by political wire-workers should they refuse to prove faithless to their constituents in their own offices of trust and dishonest toward their fellow-citizens.

For Rent.

Two houses at McCandless station, Eighteenth ward, adjoining the residence of Judge McCandless. One house contains nine rooms, with large garden, shade and fruit trees, stable, carriage house, outbuilding, etc. The house of five rooms, with garden. Inquire at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion store, No. 140 Liberty street. TTHS

J. D. Thompson & Co.'s

Is the headquarters for brushes, notions and matches, valentines, marbles, lead combs and Twin Brother's yeast, wholesale, at No. 140 Liberty street. TTHS

A Body and Mind Disease.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondence are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost in-variably accompanied by irritation of the tem-per.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully devel-oped in cases of indigestion. The first effect of it is felicific, while it soothes, comforts and encour-ages. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stom-ach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not sus-pended by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmodified stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful in-vigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert it is stimulated to healthful activity. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action of the fluid is sufficient to produce the effect gradually and without pain. The Bit-ters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface, which is particularly desirable in this season when sudden spells of raw, un-pleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially pro-motes.

Satin Gloss Starch Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, September 27, 1869.

Wm. Duryea, No. 49 and 41 Park Place, New York:

DEAR SIR: Your *satin gloss* starch, which we have been using for some time, gives us en-tire satisfaction.

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES STEVENSON,
Asst. Superintendent Central Trans. Co.

Diseases of the Scalp

Produce gray hair and baldness!

The use of
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer

Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.

Use freelise on the hair sent free by mail.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
MWF

SWEEPING CONFLAGRATIONS,

Lately of frequent occurrence in densely built towns and cities, have established the follow-facts:

1. They are mainly due to narrow streets, high winds, extreme cold, draught, poor fire departments, frail buildings, bad walls, wooden roofs and cornices, omnibus blocks and immense stocks of extra hazardous mer-chandise.

2. That local insurance offices are usually burnt up, broken and fail in such a crisis. Such was the sorry experience at New York, Pitts-burgh, St. Louis, Charleston, San Francisco, Troy, Portland, etc.

3. While strong agency companies, often meeting losses largely in excess of the claim against the local offices, invariably have hon-orably and promptly paid all their obligations by these calamities. Such is the record made at these crucial tests.

The business portions of the cities of Pitts-burgh and Allegheny are now very compact and densely built, averaging some 30,000 in-habitants to the square mile, with narrow streets, high omnibus buildings with shingle roofs, full of extra hazardous material, on streets only forty to fifty feet in width, greatly impeding them to sweeping conflagrations, portions of both cities having a scarcity of water for fire purposes.

If any of our larger fires within the past two or three years had occurred on a wild, windy night, with the thermometer at zero, sweeping conflagration would have occurred as to have baffled the ef-forts of our Fire Department, and laid at least one hundred acres of the best buildings and their contents in ashes, a more than twofold repetition of the calamity of April 10th, 1845, and closely following in the wake of Charles-ton, Portland, and other large cities in this narrow but business, sweeping fires being a prominent historical feature of rapidly grow-ing cities.

Is the insurance capital of this city properly fortified by amount and character of its invest-ments, by productiveness and steady profit or accumulations, to keep pace with its growth and increased trade? How is it prepared for the advent of a $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 loss? This important question is put in no unkind nor personal spirit, but to sound the keynote of strength and preparation for a plain duty. The captious and unkind criticism of yesterday should never be allowed to get into a sick and morbid condition of chronic debility. The main object of the profession is its triumph over disaster, and to save both itself and patrons from a common ruin its chief design. To fail short of this is a very shallow and miserable farce.

History repeats itself intensified upon an enlarged scale. London, with 3,500,000, and Paris, with 1,500,000 population, are only two hundred miles apart. Such is the proximity of immense business centers, in spite of war, pestilence and famine, in Europe, plainly fore-shadowing the future greatness of important commercial centers in the United States. Nat-ural resources and the race are here, merely waiting upon population, time and labor to increase the marvel of their history.

A brief reference to the statistics of some great fire exhibits the fact that Europe is com-paratively destroyed by fire in 982, 1057, 1126, and 1132. In 1666, the "great fire" lasted four days and nights, and in it were burned 13,200 houses, destroyed 15,000 houses and 87 churches. In 1678, 10,000 houses were burned, and in 1794, 700 more were destroyed by a single fire.

In the summer of 1861, a fire occurring, de-stroyed $15,000,000 of property in

Canton, in China, lost, in 1823, by one fire, 15,-000 houses.

Conetantinople, between 1778 and 1820, lost by great fires 142,750 houses; in one of which, in October, 1782, 4,000 dwellings and 30 mosques were burned.

Moscow was destroyed by fire in 1383, 1611, and 1812.

St. Petersburg lost, in 1780, in a fire caused by lightning, 11,000 houses.

In New York, on December 16, 1835, 600 build-ings were consumed; loss, $10,000,000. In Sep-tember, 1839, $8,000,000 more, and in July, 1845, $5,000,000.

San Francisco, on May 3, 1851, lost by one fire $12,000,000.

Charleston, South Carolina, on December 11, 1861, lost $7,000,000, and the local companies paying only about one-fourth of their losses.

St. Louis lost, on October 9, 1849, property to the fire of May 17, 1849. Losses of local compa-nies $968,000, of which they paid $367,000, leav-ing $601,000 to be collected from abroad, which was not received. Losses were paid by agencies in Pittsburgh, on April 10, 1845.

Pittsburgh, on April 10, 1845, had a fire that swept over 56 acres, and destroyed nine hun-dred buildings, with a loss of $3,000,000. In about six hours $1,500,000 lay in "ashes." *Not one lo-cal insurance company survived the 10th of April, 1845.*

At Portland, Maine, July 4, 1866. Loss about $6,000,000. Insurance companies paid by agency companies, $3,173,100. By local companies $491,-000, principally in part, as they were broken.

So may be written also of Troy, Albany, Milwaukee, Natchez, Vicksburg, &c.

The great fire at Philadelphia, August 4, 1869, caused a loss of about $6,000,000. Patter-son's Block of nine stores were A 1. In every particular, yet was totally crushing and crumbling through the terrible ordeal into a fused wreck from roof to cellars. Philadelphia fire list 1869 aggregate $10,000,000. Water thrown on con-flagrating buildings will put out, more or less, fire and intensity, is immediately resolved into its component gases—oxygen and hydrogen; then the oxygen, which greedily feeds the fire, be-gan adds volume to the flame. This is an im-portant truth for fire prospect and relief in the management of fire departments.

Inflammable materials in yard and bulk have developed beyond precedent of late years. Society has fostered its curb and rein, and done away with the "fire limits" as more sensible pre-vention. Water is powerless to extinguish combustion in some common articles of trade, and the increasing frequency of sweeping fires may have their origin in these large and well-developed faster than the facilities of controll-ing them, producing hazards from which the success of fire fighting is very slight. Our Western cities, therefore, have to sail upon their future with keener risks, as sharp and fearful as the obstacles and educators in their progress. Strong fires are needed to purify the dross from the gold.

These facts do not exclusively concern Un-derwriters, but of moment to the fire trader, merchant and manufacturer of every Western metropolis, especially such as the iron City, the Birmingham of America, is destined to be.

And so, like town, like country. For an ev-idence of duty constantly performed in the country at large, by one of our most solid and fearless insurance companies, examine the suc-ceeding

List of Losses Adjusted and Paid by the Etna Insurance Company at Pitts-burgh Agency.

W. H. Midler, furniture	$ 500 00
Mahlon Kennedy, planing mill	1,673 00
H. Stanfier, paper mill stock	350 00
Herron & Criswell, cotton batting fac-tory	173 54
R. Beeson, paper mill	1,000 00
Peter McDonald, engine, boilers, etc.	1,000 00
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, steamboat and stock	4,000 00
C. Hartwell, hotel	1,350 00
Ed. Pearson's heirs, dwelling	1,000 00
Henry Buhlandt, dwelling	145 38
Joseph Plummer, boots and shoes	1,100 00
Joseph Plummer, dwelling	4,000 00
John C. Bailies, oil factory	2,932 25
Bailies & Johnson, works	68 75
Peter Mertz, boots and shoes	156 04
William Noble, building and mercan-tile	1,357 00
Ewer & Son, lumber	18 25
Ewer & Co., assignees, drugs, sundries	100 00
Ewer & Co., assignees, dwelling	741 00
P. & B. Mining Co., iron stock	1,825 00
H. P. Sellers & Co., drugs, &c	3947
H. P. Sellers & Co., dwelling	2200
C. W. Colton, building and furniture	707 65
C. W. Colton, dwelling	1,100 00
George T. Schuchman & Co., press and dies	174 00
R. F. Sellers, building	8 84
R. F. Sellers & Co., drug store	4 50
R. F. Sellers & Co., dwelling	1,170 00
Stiebel, Lippincott & Co., lithog-raphic materials	75 00
Schmidt & Bro., wooden pump stock	1,500 00
Barr & Myers, printing office	891 11
George F. Schuchman, dwelling	21 87
Mitchell & Sheldon, millinery stock	450 00
Columbia Oil Company, oil refinery	1,717 30
John A. H. Cryizer, dwelling	2,500 00
W. P. Logan, crude oil	25 78
Clark & Sumner, shipment oil	87 50
Mc. Kee & Co., petroleum re-finery	5,359 46
A. A. Loomis, store and offices	500 00
Brereton, Johnson & Wilkins, crude oil	1,678 00
Brereton & Pentlinny, crude oil	611 50
David Kirk, oil refinery	119 80
A. L. Dunlap, dwelling	1,200 00
Lurseo Oil Co., oil in barrels	2,179 75
H. J. Heinz & Co., pickles	1,000 00
Thos. B. Porteous, petroleum	704 27
Day & Hayden, merchandise	1,775 01
Day & Hayden, dwelling	1,200 00
A. H. English & Co., printing stock	172 77
A. H. English & Co., dwelling	268 00
J. C. Kirkpatrick, crude oil	230 25
W. P. Sawyer, petroleum	1,000 00
Ardesco Oil Co, factory and stock	16,000 00
J. Kirpatrick, oil	6,108 92
Haldeman & Hassan, printing press	364 40
Lucesco Oil Co., shipment oil	86 09
H. L. Hunsacker & Co., stove store	308 12
Haldeman & Hassan, crude oil	3,461 45
Haldeman & Hassan, crude oil	3,000 00
O. M. Farrar, chemical factory	5,098 00
Hackett, McKee & Co., petroleum	2,050 10
Hackett, McKee & Co., petroleum	951 17
A. McClintock, furniture	675 00
A. McClintock, building	2,000 00
Mrs. M. Caldwell, building	6,500 00
J. M. Brashier et, furniture	417 50
Aladdin Oil Co., shipment oil	1,000 00
A. Herburg & Co., shipment glassware	64 21
H. Hall, bakery	18 21
Walter R. Marvin, bakery machinery, soda, crackers, etc	15 00
Arlington Oil Works, oil works	14 75
Arlington Oil Works, oil works	7,210 00
Baxter Ellison, shipment petroleum	2,000 00
James Benney, Jr., oil works	7,500 00
James Benney, Jr., shipment oil	1,740 00
E. Knapp, building	40 00
Fleming, Torrens & Co., petroleum	50 00
Fleming, Torrens & Co., presses, etc	5,333 08
E. P. Carpenter, furniture	12 00
Seibert, Hartz & Co., hair, glue, etc	1,825 00
R. D. Cochran & Co., pump house	440 00
Warrington & King, shipment oil	697 40
Collins & Wright, stock and machin-ery	1,311 57
Day, McAboy & Spang, saddlery and harness	370 65
A. H. English & Co., steam printing office and bindery	10,000 00
A. H. English & Co., boiler, engine and press	2,376 80
G. F. Knott, boots and shoes	2,625 00
Nancy Fulton, dwelling and furniture	3,100 00
J. King, dwelling and office	260 00
Sechler, Barrett, dwelling and farm	377 50
Brewer Burke & Co., oil works	42 25
Henry P. Long, oil in barrels	80 00
Montana Refining Company, refinery and stock	2,400 00
George Lantz, drug store	300 00
McKee, Hackett & Co., refined oil in barrels	576 99
W. P. Logan, shipment refined oil	600 82
Joseph Fender, furniture, etc	165 00
Augustus Hoeveler, dwelling	45 00
William Semple, store and goods	2,765 60
J. M. Piere, drug store	2,835 41
Brooks, Ballentine & Co., machinery	1,036 35
T. Kirk, drug store	38 75
John Bell and Peter Loehr, et al., bank stock	1,100 00
Peter Loehr and R. E. Saving Bank, dwelling, furniture	800 00
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., empty barrels	1,472 22
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., ware-house	1,684 30
Pittsburgh Glass Manufacturing Com-pany, factory and stock	2,788 33
James Bown, hardware, guns, cutlery, etc	3,171 86
Erny, Jagerman & Co., oil works and dwelling	4,648 67
Herman, Koehler & Co., oil works and stock	350 00
Erny, Jagerman & Co., dwelling	160 60
Cubbage & Ferguson, store building and stock	1,620 00
Mrs. A. E. McCutcheon, dwelling	40 00
Morris & Harkness, wooden factory	5,500 00
Margaret McMullen, store building	37 50
Henry McMullen, store building	9 80
S. Cohen, clothing	15 00
Mrs. L. Jones, administratrix, bakery	47 00
Citizens Insurance Company, oil re-finery	750 00
Roberts, Roenigh & Co., upholstery stock	20 00
H. W. C. Twaddle, furniture	2,900 00
Russell W. Burke, furniture	568 86
A. J. Cupples, dwelling	25 00
John A. H. Cryizer, dwelling	1,470 00
J. R. Frick, furniture	1,050 00
Young & Kirkpatrick, oil	1,378 20
Brooks, Ballentine & Co., oil	615 00
Little & Baird, wholesale groceries	3,870 97

LOCAL NOTICES.

An Elegant.

New seven octave, rosewood case piano, with round corners, full iron frame, overstrung bass. Is at price $450, for $300 cash. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue. This

Read This.

Buy your boy a home. Twenty-five cents a week will purchase one of those desirable lots in Sharpsburg, 20 by 100 feet, near the residence of Gen. Collier. Inquire at the Sharpsburg and Etna Bank.

For Sale on Easy Terms.

Pianos, organs and melodeons, of seven differ-ent makers. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth ave-nue. This

United States Railway Guide.

This is a complete and accurate work of in-formation of all railways in operation through-out the United States and Canada, and a work of the Union Pacific Railway Company; its history, description of lands, cities, towns and villages on the route, etc. This combined work will be circulated free throughout the United States to hotels, reading rooms, boards of trade, railway officials, real estate agents, machine shops, flouring mills, woolen mills, etc. Its circulation will be larger and more general than any similar work heretofore published. Railway companies will find this work an ad-vertising medium of great value, as it reaches the traveling public throughout the Union. Some twenty roads have already contracted for the insertion of a page advertisement, and several of them are incurring a heavy expense for lithograph maps and cards of their re-sp